

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT, LIMA, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1897.

WARSHIP PREMIUMS.

SYSTEM OF BONUSES ENDED WITH AWARD TO THE NASHVILLE

TOTAL GIVEN IN PREMIUMS FOR HORSEPOWER: \$8,296,626. CONTRACTORS WILL THEREAFTER BE PAID THE CONTRACT PRIZE ONLY.

With the speed run of the Nashville the last of the premiums open to our warships has been earned, and it is possible, now that the official report upon her has been made, to reckon up the results of the system from the start.

It began under Secretary Whitney with awards for horsepower at the rate of \$100 per unit in excess of the contract requirement. Under that system the Yorktown earned \$39,825, the Newark \$36,857, the Concord \$450, the Bennington \$3,609 and the Baltimore \$105,442. In all cases there was a penalty of \$100 per unit for any shortcoming in horsepower, and under it the Charleston lost \$33,384, which was afterward remitted by congress for special reasons; the Monterey \$22,828 and the Petrel \$485. There were also some premiums for machinery furnished by private works to ships built by the government in its navy yards.

But soon a change was made to premiums for speed, irrespective of horsepower. It was urged that speed, after all, was the thing valuable to the government, not the means by which it was achieved, and accordingly the premiums and penalties were changed to this basis, the rate being usually fixed at as much per even quarter knot of excess or deficiency, while in most of the latest cases an allowance at the same rate was also made for fractions of a quarter knot.

Under this plan the Wilmington has earned \$41,500, the Bancroft and the Machias \$45,000 each, the Nashville \$46,980, the Helena \$19,940, the Castine and the Indiana \$50,000 each, the Philadelphia, the San Francisco and the Massachusetts \$100,000 each, the Marblehead, \$125,000, the Detroit \$150,000, the Oregon \$175,000, the New York and Monterey \$200,000 each, the Iowa \$217,420, the Olympia \$300,000, the Columbia and Brooklyn \$350,000 each, while the Minneapolis broke all records with earnings of \$414,600, her contract being one of those that allowed for fractions of a quarter knot. Not a single vessel has lost anything on this speed basis, and one vessel which on her official trial fell far short of her estimated horsepower so that she might have had to pay a very heavy penalty on that basis, really gained a magnificent premium for speed.

The highest excesses of speed were those achieved by the smaller gunboats, the Castine, for example, making 2.62 knots over her guarantee, the Machias 2.46 and the Bancroft 2.37. Nevertheless theirs have been among the smallest speed premiums paid, since on the smaller vessels smaller rates of premium were allowed, the three mentioned receiving only \$5,000 per quarter knot. The great successes of the three final premium winners, the Newport News trio, achieved this year, tell exactly the same story. On the other hand, the Philadelphia and the San Francisco earned \$100,000 each for somewhat over half a knot in excess of their contracts, because they had the great bonus of \$50,000 per quarter, or ten times as much as the gunboats just spoken of, while the enormous earnings of the Minneapolis, Columbia, Olympia and Brooklyn, amounting to \$1,414,600 for these four vessels alone, are accounted for in the same way. A single firm, the Cramp of Philadelphia, earned, according to the figures just given, the great sum, above the contract price, of \$1,865,144, never losing a dollar for penalties, either in speed or horsepower.

The total amount earned in premiums for horsepower or speed, excluding premiums for the machinery of ships built in the navy yards, is, if our figures are correct, \$8,296,626. While this is a large sum, yet no doubt the contractors have improved vessels for the purpose of producing extra speed, with the consent of the authorities, and such changes, if made for that purpose only, have been, according to a statement of Chief Engineer Melville, "at the expense of the contractors." Again, as the speed requirements have been studied carefully, whenever builders were confident that they could surpass them, and so earn a premium, the effect was to lower their bids, of course, to the benefit of the government.

The speed premium system was stopped after the prodigious winning of the Minneapolis had been recorded, although subsisting contracts for premiums were of course carried out. Perhaps a reaction was then natural, and if the system should ever be revived perhaps smaller bonuses would be paid than those which allow \$200,000 for an extra knot. But at present the view taken is that, with the experience gained, premiums are not needed, and, in fact, the composite gunboats and the torpedo boat Porter, without premiums, have far exceeded their contract speed. However, contractors now take into view that no premiums are payable when they make their bids. —New York Sun.

To explore the Yosemite Valley. The high Sierra back of the Yosemite valley and the famous Hetch-Hetchy valley, which has only been partly explored, will be carefully surveyed and prospected for minerals and fossils by H. W. Turner, head of the government geological work on the Pacific coast. He started recently with a party, including John C. Brauner, professor of geology of Stanford university, and several students from Stanford and State universities. Their scheme is to survey and make geological and topographical maps of the Yosemite national park and to locate minerals, metallic ores and fossils. Much of the ground they will traverse has never been explored. —New York Tribune.

A PRETTY ROMANCE.

She secured a Consulship For Her Intended Husband.

There were not more than a dozen people present at the marriage in New York of Miss Laura Delphine Kilpatrick to Mr. Harry H. Morgan on a recent morning, yet it marked the conclusion of one of the prettiest romances of the year. Miss Kilpatrick is the youngest daughter of the late General Hugh Jackson Kilpatrick, U. S. A. Mr. Harry Hayes Morgan is the son of Judge P. H. Morgan, late of the supreme court of Louisiana.

General Kilpatrick was once minister to Chile—in fact, he married in that country—and it was there his daughter was born. During her father's term as minister Miss Kilpatrick had formed a strong affection for everything diplomatic. She became suddenly imbued with the idea that her sum of happiness would be complete if she could only secure a foreign appointment which would carry her abroad as soon as she was married.

Miss Kilpatrick spent some time in Washington last winter. Her father and Vice President Hobart had been intimate friends. She called on him and blushingly explained the object of her visit, an appointment for her prospective husband. He gallantly offered to aid her and as the first step introduced her to the president.

When the president argued that there were a few others who wanted foreign appointments, she answered gently that there was surely none more deserving than she. Whatever her ways and her manners, at all events she won the day. The president surrendered completely and promised that before her wedding he would celebrate Mr. Morgan should have a desirable position abroad.

What seemed to the young lover a tremendously long wait followed. Miss Kilpatrick was just contemplating another trip to Washington when a message from the White House summoned her betrothed to Washington. From the hands of President McKinley himself Mr. Morgan received a commission as consul to Horgen, Switzerland, an appointment with a salary of \$2,000 a year.

"This is your bride's wedding gift," said the president. "I know you will prize it as much as you love and cherish her."

A few days thereafter the pretty story was carried to a charming finish in the private chapel in St. Patrick's cathedral. The following day the couple set sail for Europe to fill the diplomatic mission secured by the efforts of Miss Kilpatrick.

A number of handsome gifts are stowed away on board the vessel. But of all their gifts the one most highly prized is a life size portrait of William McKinley, which was received from the president, accompanied by an autograph letter of congratulation. The vice president sent a check for \$1,000 and a note confessing his utter inability to select a present to suit the case. —Chicago Tribune.

Spider's Web Made Into Cloth. M. Cachet, a French chemist, recently put in a claim for the reward of \$5,000 which the Manufacturers' union of England offered two years ago to the scientist who would invent a use for the web of the common spider. When the manufacturers arrived the other day at M. Cachet's laboratory, they saw in the corner of the room running from the floor to the ceiling a queer arrangement of bobbins worked by a dynamo. Looking farther up on the walls, they saw a large number of spiders. They had long mandibles and an immense abdomen, from the rear end of which issued threads. As the threads came from them the bobbins wound it, and thus secured long strands of the unbroken thread. For experimental purposes a little of the spider web was made into cloth. It was found to give a fabric very silky to the touch and as fine as oriental silk. It may be that the delicate silks of the ancients was made from the web of the spider, for it has never since been duplicated. The silk robes which Cleopatra easily pulled through an earring might have been made from the spider's web. —New York Journal.

Persistent Office Seeker. The most persistent office seeker seen at the White House since the beginning of the McKinley administration is James Anderson McReady of Boston. He is a funny looking little man about 55 years old, with whiskers slightly tinged with gray and wears a bell top hat with a wide black band, black clothes, turn down collar and black tie. He usually walks with his head down and takes quick, jerky steps. He is a candidate for consul general in Montreal. Despite the fact that Representative Barrett of Boston told him that he had no chance whatever of securing the place Mr. McReady still comes to the White House and refuses to believe that he will not be appointed. He has been in Washington, according to his own statement, two solid months and has been at the White House twice nearly every day. Still he has seen the president only five times. He arrives in the morning at about 10 o'clock, waits around until noon without seeing the president, then returns again after luncheon and takes his place at the reporters' table and sits around until late in the afternoon. This has been his practice for weeks. —New York Sun.

He Was Attacked by Humming Birds. Augustus Vanwyker of the town of Stillwater, Sussex county, N. J., went out after his cows on a recent morning, and in passing a small wood lot received a stinging blow in the face within half an inch of his right eye. Blood flowed, and the shock and pain nearly caused him to faint. Another jab in the back of the neck caused him to investigate, and he was astonished to discover that he had been attacked by two humming birds, whose diminutive nests contained three young. —New York Tribune.

Thousands are suffering excruciating misery from that plague of the night, Itching Piles, and say nothing about it through a sense of delicacy. Instant relief in Doan's Ointment. It never fails.

Wonderful! Marvelous! are expressions frequently heard about cures effected by Foley's Kidney Cure. Do not fail to try this great remedy for any kidney trouble. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

Don't Stop Him! He has a bad attack of colic and is making for Vortkamp's drug store, northeast corner Main and North streets, after a bottle of Foley's Kidney and Colic Cure. 25c and 50c.

Biliousness

is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrefy in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, arouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Saraparilla.

THE CUMFOO L

One of the Popular Pastimes of the Negro in Demerara.

The negro has undoubtedly a very strong inclination to sleep in the day and to spend the night in gossip, dancing or singing. On this account he is often a nuisance to his neighbors, especially when he has a wife. As his home is often nothing more than a single room about eight feet square, the funeral party is conducted in the open yard. Here congregate 50 to 100 people, who begin the entertainment with hymns, going on after midnight to songs and games and often winding up toward morning with a free night. Then there is the cumfoo dance, one of the finest institutions in the world for producing nightmare. Two men beat drums with the hands, the one instrument producing a tumult and the other a rattle, almost without intermission during the whole night. At intervals of about a minute the party utters a weird cry in some African language which startles you as you lie in bed vainly trying to sleep. As hour after hour passes your house appears to vibrate, the bed shakes and your spine feels as if made up of loose segments. How can the drummers keep this up for ten hours? And the dancers? With the latter exhaustion alternates with the renewal of the orgy; one set falls down and another takes its place. This and other dances are connected with obeah, the witch cult of the African.

"Of the southern ports Galveston leads with \$21,307,697 increase; Baltimore, \$19,962,997; New Orleans, \$17,821,043; Norfolk, \$14,199,463; Newport News, \$5,454,853, and Pensacola, \$4,059,639.

"Compare the percentage of the southern individual port increase with the great eastern and other ports, and the contrast is the more striking.

"Norfolk's increase, 200 per cent;

New York's increase, 10.5 per cent; Pensacola's increase, 105 per cent; Philadelphia's increase, 17.5 per cent; Galveston's increase, 66 per cent; Boston's increase, 6.3 per cent.

"These official figures are amazing when we consider that there were no regular southern lines of steamers for foreign trade but from New Orleans, Norfolk and Baltimore. Only tramp ships ran irregularly to other southern ports."

"It is probable that all this export trade which has latterly been handled by the southern ports has been permanently secured by them and will not be lost, but we should not be satisfied with this business and should make every effort to develop and increase our foreign trade. All the conditions are favorable for it." —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Railroad Building in Mexico.

Francisco Armentaiz, a millionaire mining man of Monterey, was in the City of Mexico recently concluding arrangements for building a railroad from Monterey to Matamoras, on the Rio Grande border, opposite Brownsville, Tex. The federal government will give the road a subsidy of \$8,000 a kilometer, and the state of Tamaulipas will give the road \$120,000. It will be an important military line and will give the government key access to that part of the Rio Grande border.

An American company proposes to build a railroad from some point in Texas to connect with the Mexican road at Brownsville. The building of these lines will shorten the distance between the eastern and central parts of the United States and Monterey and the interior of Mexico by 200 miles.

The Forewoman Was a Man. All of the employees of Henry Wallner & Bros. factory, Wooster street, New York, were the other day discussing the sudden transformation of Beckie Feingold, forewoman of the shop, into Max Feingold, husband of Sophie Goldstein, who worked in Rudnick Bros. paper box factory in the same building.

The person known as Beckie had worked for Wallner & Bros. for the last seven years until three weeks previously. The employee had risen from the place of an ordinary operator to that of forewoman, as she was called.

One day the employee went over to Brooklyn, changed his dress for man's clothes, cut his hair short and married Sophie Goldstein. A letter which has been received says that Feingold is now working as his real self in a Chicago cap factory. His wife is with him.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

S. R. Crockett has been taking a walking tour in Pomerania, no doubt with a view to acquiring local color for his new story, "The Red Act." The scene of which is to be laid in Pomerania.

The earliest living graduate of Harvard is Samuel Ward Chandler of Philadelphia, who was graduated in the class of 1822. Dr. William L. Russell of Barre, Mass., now in his ninety-ninth year, is the oldest living graduate in point of age.

A missionary settlement for university women has been founded in Bombay and one of its latest recruits is Miss Mary Rachel Dobson, the eldest daughter of Austin Dobson. Miss Dobson is a graduate of London university, being one of the only two women who ever succeeded in gaining a musical baccalaureate degree from that institution.

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TRADE WITH EUROPE

LARGE INCREASE IN COMMERCE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.

Direct Trade With Europe Has Enormously Increased of Late—Ports of the South Beat Those of the North in Percentage of Increase.

The southern cities are making a good record this year in the matter of our foreign trade, as the following statistics show:

	1896.	1897.	Inc.
North Atlantic	\$12,000,726	\$25,042,055	92
South Atlantic	\$1,000,765	\$1,000,765	0
Gulf	\$15,664,765	\$17,107,365	8.2
All other	\$8,944,947	\$16,483,558	82.5
Southern	\$20,317,254	\$41,929,118	104.5
All other	\$26,915,550	\$55,376,818	101
Total	\$74,622,044	\$109,300,829	44.0

Direct trade with Europe is what the south has always needed for the development of its business. It would be best, of course, if this increase were in imports as well as exports, but then the export trade is likely to bring a reciprocal business from Europe in time.

General I. W. Avery, who has given the subject of direct trade much study and consideration, is particularly struck with the favorable showing of these figures and says:

"We see that of the 126 United States ports the 29 southern seaports, 22.3 per cent of the number, did 71.4 per cent of the whole increase, while the rest, 77.7 of the whole number, only did 28.6 per cent of the increase.

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when we consider that there were no regular southern lines of steamers for foreign trade but from New Orleans, Norfolk and Baltimore. Only tramp ships ran irregularly to other southern ports."

It is probable that all this export trade which has latterly been handled by the southern ports has been permanently secured by them and will not be lost, but we should not be satisfied with this business and should make every effort to develop and increase our foreign trade. All the conditions are favorable for it." —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

It clears the head of foul mucus; heals the sores and ulcers of the head and throat; sweetens the breath, and perfectly restores the senses of the taste, smell and hearing. Stops headache and dropping into the throat. Also destroys the germ which causes

HAY FEVER, making a perfect cure in a few days. —Never fails! No fatal case of LA GRIPPE ever known where Brazilian Balm was faithfully used. It destroys the grippe germ and quickly removes the after bad effect.

INFALLIBLE in ASTHMA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY, PNEUMONIA, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, TYPHOID and SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, and any disease where there is Inflammation, Fever or Congestion. Greatest relief in Consumption ever discovered.

Cures a Fresh Cold in one day. Stop



RESOLUTIONS

Adopted in Memory of Mrs. Catherine Reel, Deceased.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Lima, O., July 1, 1897.

Mrs. Catherine Reel died May 15, 1897, aged 67 years.

Whereas, it has pleased God to remove from earth and from our society our dear sister, Mrs. Catherine Reel. We keenly feel the loss and submissively yield to the law of the infinite Father, with the comforting thought that whosoever loveth and believeth in Me shall never die; therefore be it

Resolved, That while our dear sister will be greatly missed in our meetings, we will cherish her memory and believe that sooner or later, by good Christian faith, we will all meet again in that home beyond this vale of tears.

Resolved, That we hereby express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of our society and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

Mrs. W. H. ROUSH,
Mrs. CATHERINE MEILY, Com.
Mrs. J. H. HUNTON,

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Paus could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption.

Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at H. F. Vorkamp's Drug Store, n. e. corner Main and North streets.

Attention. Epworth League.

The C. H. & D. Ry. will sell excursion tickets to Toronto, July 13th, 14th and 15th, at \$10 for the round trip. You can have your choice of six routes, with a stop over at Niagara Falls. The C. H. & D. have five trains daily that make through connections.

Free Methodist Camp Meeting

The camp meeting held by the Free Methodists is still in progress and will continue until Sunday, July 18th. Everybody invited to attend the services. Ample accommodations.

COMMITTEE.

"My mother, my wife and myself use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy whenever troubled with a cough or cold. It is the medicine of our home. I do not know how we could do without it. We feel that it is an indispensable article. The people in this vicinity too are beginning to learn of the merits of this excellent medicine. I never lose an opportunity to testify to its value for it has saved many a doctor's bill in my family. W. S. Muser, proprietor of the Muser House, Wilhelms, Pa." This remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds. Try it and you too will recommend it to your friends. For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner: C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

A Popular Titled Mayor.

The Duke of Norfolk is likely to be mayor of Sheffield for the third time. "His grace," says a Sheffield paper, "likes the work, and the people like him. He is one of the best men of business Sheffield has ever had as mayor. The complete absence of 'side,' the natural and unaffected manner and the enthusiasm which are characteristic of his grace have made him a very great favorite with all classes and will teach some of our well to do citizens a valuable lesson in good manners." —New York Sun.

Gin and the Missionary.

The latest figures for gin and rum importations into barbarian Africa would lead one to think that the church was not teaching total abstinence to the natives. In Gambia 22,368 gallons were received in a year; in Sierra Leone, 242,686; in the Gold Coast, 1,302,899; in Lagos, 1,863,691, and in the Niger Coast protectorate, 2,699,158. The countries that supply the stuff are, of course, the same countries that send the missionaries—Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France and Holland.

The Sadder Thought.

When commencement day is over and his new diploma signed, then the soner thinks with sadness of the things he's left behind.

Yet not this or any sorrow. Half so much weighs down his mind. As the thought forever with him Of the hills he's left behind.

—Vale Record.

The confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to its unequalled record of wonderful cures. [1]

When You Take Your Vacation the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocketbook) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. H. F. Vorkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

Notice to Contractors.

Bids will be received at the office of the architect, J. A. Chapin, until 5 o'clock p. m., July 16th, 1897, for the excavating, grading, drainage and stone foundation for a parochial residence for St. Rose congregation of Lima, Ohio. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

REV. A. E. MANNING,

0-55

All bids will be submitted by Dr. Miller's Post Office.

CRAWFORD IS ELECTED

Kentucky Candidate Is Chosen President of League.

STAND ABOUT LYNCHING.

Request of Western Delegates to ignore the "Second Home" feature of the St. Louis Platform is Granted.

Detroit, July 15.—Leonard J. Crawford of Newport, Ky., was elected President of the National Republican League. While the contest for the presidency had an appearance of a close struggle, the result can scarcely be said to have been in doubt.

Resolved, That while our dear sister will be greatly missed in our meetings, we will cherish her memory and believe that sooner or later, by good Christian faith, we will all meet again in that home beyond this vale of tears.

Resolved, That we hereby express our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased.

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Mrs. W. H. ROUSH,
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Mrs. J. H. HUNTON,

LOCAL TIME CARD

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popular newspaper in the city. It is read by
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LIMA, OHIO.The Alliance daily Leader has been
absorbed by the Alliance daily Review.
One daily paper is considered enough
for Alliance these prosperous times.Miners in the Osage City district,
in Kansas, have averaged but \$10 a
month each this season. There's a
class who would welcome the pros-
perity agent.The First National Bank at Mason,
Texas, has failed. But such reports
should, we know, be kept "under the
hat" so as not to discourage the Re-
publican prosperity agent.A furniture company known at
Dayton as the A. H. Grim firm, could
not hold out until the "prosperity
agent" comes, and was crushed to
death under a debt of \$20,000.If the Republicans win in Ohio,
Mark Hanna, the greatest boodle
agent of the century, will be senator
from that great state for six years.
That will be the evolution of Repub-
licanism into boodleism.—New Or-
leans States.The D. F. Morgan Boiler Company,
of Akron, made an assignment on the
afternoon of July 8th. Liabilities
about \$25,000. The advance agent of
prosperity did not get his show in
operation soon enough to keep this
company out of its financial trouble.The Australian ballot of Ohio this
fall will contain but two party em-
blems—the rooster and the eagle.
The secretary of state has ruled that
no political organization that
did not at the last previous
election poll 1 per cent. of the
entire vote of the state, can be
legally called a political party, and
as only parties are entitled to de-
vise at the head of their tickets,
those that fall below the standard
will be shut out this year, as they
were last. The plow and hammer
will not be on the ballot unless the
secretary of state reverses his de-
cision, whether the Populists decide
to put a ticket of their own in the
field or not. So also with the white
roosters of the Prohibitionists.THE GROWTH OF THE TRAMP
INDUSTRY.

If Republican protection has done
nothing else it has certainly in-
creased the growth of the tramp in-
dustry to an alarming extent, and
reports show that these "men of the
road" are swarming over the western
states, owing to the fact that the
large cities have unloaded them on
the farmers of the agricultural dis-
tricts to feed, which, to put it mildly,
was not a kind thing to do. It is
announced that conservative esti-
mations based on official figures show
that in New York state alone there
are 110,000 tramps, or a number
equal to the total of able-bodied
laboring men in South Carolina.
Pennsylvania reports a moving army
of 60,000, while they are so numerous
in Indiana that the state bureau of
statistics has commenced taking a
census of them. Kansas, according
to the estimates of railroad officials,
has at the very lowest figure, 15,000,
and a manager of one of the railway
lines running through that state
says:

"I am not exaggerating. Fully
5,000 are following each of the large
railroad systems operating through
Kansas, and they have settled down
on the adjacent country like swarms
of locusts, devouring everything they
can get their hands on. They are be-
coming so thick that in places the
citizens have petitioned the railroads
to carry them off. They infest the
freight trains to such an extent that
on the Union Pacific and Missouri
Pacific guards with double-barreled
shotguns patrol the tops of the cars
to keep them off. Some of them say
they are going to Colorado and Utah
in search of work. Others are mak-
ing tracks to join Deb's promised
Utopia in Washington."

There are other states, of course,
to hear from, and when all the re-
turns are in there is every reason to
believe that if the Grand Army of
Tramps, who have been made such
by some radical disjunction of our
political system, were to be concen-
trated at a given point they would
number fully 500,000 men. More
than an unusual number of these
soldiers of idleness are reported in
Wisconsin, where the authorities are
using every effort to keep the bands
broken up and moving, and in a true
Christian spirit shoving them off on
the people of neighboring states.

In Missouri no figures are given as
to the number of tramps, but they
are said to be as thick as fleas around
a country schoolhouse, and are caus-
ing the citizens a great deal of
trouble, as the following dispatch
from St. Louis to the Chicago Chron-
icle will show:

"Reports from the interior of Mis-
souri indicate that the country is in-
fested with tramps to a degree un-
known heretofore. Farmers complain
that their meager possessions are no
longer safe unless unceasing watch is
kept, and in some cases the wandering
mendicants do not hesitate to
resort to violence. In fact, the
tramps have put on a bold front this
year, and demand in many cases
what they were formerly wont to
beg. Some murders and numerous
minor outrages have been reported
since the tramping season set in. It
is a matter of statistical record that
the destitution in St. Louis during
the winter just ended was unpre-
dicted. The organized charities dis-
bursed more than double the usual
sum, and recently issued an urgent
call for additional funds to keep pace
with the increasing want. During
the cold weather the number of hold-
ups was alarming, but the advent of
summer has relieved the situation
somewhat in the city."

Within eight months after the
election of the "advance agent of pro-
perty," as the above report shows,
there has been an astonishing in-
crease in the number of tramps, and
they are bolder and more despera-
te than ever known before and there-
fore more dangerous to the peace of
society and the welfare of the coun-
try. Hundreds of thousands of the
new recruits who have joined the
tramp army are said to be working-
men who have been shut out of the
protected industries on account of
the business depression, and as they
have always been industrious

men, used to and willing to work,
idleness is apt to make them more
reckless and dangerous than that
class of tramps who are such because
of a natural disinclination to earn
their bread by honest toil. But if
there has been such an immense in-
crease of tramps within the past
eight months, we may as well ask
how much greater the increase will
be when the Dingley tariff bill goes
into effect and more taxes are piled
upon the masses of the people: more
industries paralyzed, and want and
hunger stalks everywhere.—New Orleans States.

suppose the trusts.

We hereby declare all trusts and mo-
nopolies hostile and dangerous to the
people's interest and a standing menace
to the perpetuity of the people's inter-
ests, and we demand the vigorous en-
forcement of all antitrust laws and
such additional legislation as is neces-
sary for their immediate and final sup-
pression.—From Platform of Ohio De-
mocracy.

Let the Dodge begin.
It was Alexander H. Stephens of
Georgia who said, "If the world will
feed as with its silver, let the flood be-
gin."

ENEMIES OF MANKIND.

Gold Trust Thrives Upon the
Distress of Others.

BRIEF HISTORY OF ITS METHODS.

Its Next Step Will Be to Cancel the Green-
back Circulation and Destroy the Legal
Tender Quality of the Silver Dollar.
How It Will Be Done.

It is becoming more and more obvious
that the money power which now reigns
in this country, through the Republican
organization, has detached and ex-
planted, has determined to torture the
business men into enforcing its de-
mands as it did in 1893, says the Cin-
cinnati Enquirer. This is no idle in-
vective. It is only necessary, first, to con-
sider the objects at which our masters
aim, and, second, the methods which
they have heretofore employed.

Their first object is the cancellation
and destruction of the whole greenback
circulation, next the destruction of
the legal tender quality of the silver
dollars and the destruction of all the
silver certificates. The actual circula-
tion of the silver dollars, when robbed
of their legal tender character, they
think would be inconsiderable. This
would be followed up by a sale of all the
silver coin and bullion above, say,
\$50,000,000, for the benefit of specula-
tors in silver, who would buy it at the
low price caused by precipitating so
large an amount upon the market. They
are not anxious for a law expressly pro-
viding for retiring the greenbacks, be-
cause they have Mr. Dingley's assurance
that the new tariff bill will produce
that result at the rate of over \$100,000,
000 a year.

This large and steady contraction of
the currency, which has already re-
ached the line of a money famine, is in-
tended by its authors to further pro-
strate business, to bankrupt merchants
and manufacturers and to starve the
country into accepting their scheme.
They make no concealment that this
scheme is to inject into our financial
system the poisonous blood of irredeem-
able bank notes instead of the healthy
and natural supply of real money coined
from that cue of the precious metals
the coinage of which they have
stopped by criminal methods.

The coming months of the year will
be marked by increasing business fail-
ures, discouragement and desperation.
This increasing prostration and paraly-
sis, with increasing failures and in-
creasing suicides, are being planned for
by the despotic power which controls
this administration as deliberately as it
is prepared and brought on at the appoint-
ed time of the panic of 1893, and with the
same object in view. All the Republican
statesmen agree that the country en-
joyed a large measure of prosperity from
1878 until 1892, inclusive. This period
was exactly coincident with the partial
restoration of silver coinage in 1878 and its
enlargement in 1890. In 1892 the gold power determined upon a desperate
struggle against silver. They could not
again secretly sneak a clause into any
pending measure for the demonetization of
silver, as they did in 1878 by the
help of John Sherman, and they decided
upon open warfare.

As soon as Cleveland was inaugurated
the repeal of the Sherman purchase act
was loudly demanded by the Gold trust.
Who that read it can ever forget the
dark chapter of history recorded in the
New York Sun, when, without contra-
diction at any time, it gave the names
of great bankers who met at an up town
residence on a Sunday night, with Car-
lisle present, and decided upon a plan
of action for the purpose of producing a
panic through which to effect legislation
on this subject? It was decided in that
conference to pass the word throughout
the country to the banks which they
could influence that the bank customers
must be refused accommodation, their
notes must not be discounted, their mat-
uring notes must not be extended, and
business men must be driven to the wall.

It was then to be explained to them
that the reason why the banks could no
longer credit good and solvent customers
was that the whole financial system
of the country was imperiled by the
purchase and coinage of silver. The
food which was making good blood, as
even Benjamin Harrison declared, was
suddenly found to be poisonous. In-
deed, all food must be stopped and the
patient must be bled indefinitely. Abol-
ish the silver coinage entirely and give
no substitute. Until this was done the
banks would no longer perform their
usual function of facilitating business.

Thus tortured, each desperate mer-
chant and manufacturer appealed to his
representative in congress to do the bid-
ding of the gold pirates, because until
that was done he could have no relief.
And the scheme worked. But the panic
became a conflagration, which came
back upon its authors. It was more than
they had bargained for. The country
has never recovered from it.

We have recited these well known
facts because it seemed necessary for
the purpose of reminding the people
what these enemies of mankind are cap-
able of doing. The application we
make of this piece of history is that the
same power is now as firmly bent on de-
stroying the greenbacks, coin notes and
silver certificates as they were four
years ago on closing the mints to silver.

They will produce, if necessary, the
same distress, with the same object
of torturing the people into surrendering
to their outrageous monetary schemes.

They thrive upon the distress of others.
If the new tariff does not retire the
greenbacks fast enough, there will be
legislation attempted to that end. If
business paralysis does not worry the
country into submission, they will in-
voke their former instrument of torture
—a sharp panic.

To the Point.

The Democracy of Iowa has spoken
for the platform and all that there is in
it.

A \$20,000,000 FRAUD.

That Is What the Bridal Package in the
Government Treasury Is Declared to Be.

"I hate to shatter a pet delusion by
giving the facts in the case," said a
former clerk in the treasury department
at Washington. "But fraud ought to be
exposed regardless of consequences, and
the greatest fraud I know of is the fa-
mous 'bridal package' of the treasury
vaults."

"I say famous, but it isn't famous in
a general sense. It is famous only
among bridal couples. I don't know
now it is, but every bridal couple that
go to Washington on their wedding
tour—and it seems to me that about
nine-tenths of the bridal couples of the
country go to Washington—know all
about that package, and the bride can't
rest until she goes through the regular
routine connected with it. No visit to
Washington by a stranger is complete
without an inspection of the treasury
vaults, but if his or her virgins is a non-
bridal one the fraud of the package
isn't played."

"I don't know who it was in the de-
partment that first imposed it on a
bridal pair, but it went, and it grows in
popularity every year. When the couple
enter the vault, the man in charge, after
a few preliminary and perfunctory
remarks, reaches up on a shelf, takes
down a package of notes, and tells the
bride to take it in her hand, if she
hasn't asked for it the very first thing.
He then tells her that the package con-
tains \$20,000,000 in treasury notes, all
in denomination of \$10,000 each. The
bride is delighted, of course, and when
she goes back home she talks for weeks
about having held \$20,000,000 in her
hand all at one time. The bridegroom
can't resist enjoying that same pleasure,
and he fondles the package awhile,
and the pair go away blissful over the
experience, while the treasury vault
man tosses the package back on the
shelf and chuckles."

"Now this is all simply a gigantic
fraud on the young people. The trea-
sury at Washington does not hold that
amount of money. The bulk of the gov-
ernment money is at the subtreasury in
this city. That 'bridal package' is a
gigantic deceiver. It does contain notes to
the amount of \$20,000,000 of the den-
omination of \$10,000 each, but they're not
money, because they're not signed. So
instead of having held in their hands
\$20,000,000 the happy couple have
simply a package that represented no more
value than the price of the paper and the
printing on it. It may be cruel to shatter this pretty delusion,
but my conscience forbids me to
carry the burden of its concealment any
longer; hence these facts."—New York Sun.

A Workman and His Work.

The wife of a friend of mine is the
possessor of a thin gold watch chain.
It is something after the pattern of a
cable. Each link is finely finished, and
the workmanship is that of an artist.
In examining it closely one would even
think that the person who made it was
in love with his work. It is a mechani-
cal masterpiece. My friend made it a
gift to his wife about 15 years ago, and
it is not only highly prized by her on
that account, but also because of its de-
sign and finish. A week or two ago one
of the links broke.

"I will get that fixed for you all
right," said my friend. "I know just
the man to take it to. He is not a jew-
eler, but a mechanist by trade, and I
would rather give a job like this to him
than to a jeweler. He has a mechanical
genius which runs to work of this kind."

My friend took the chain to the gen-
ius. He has a small, mean looking
shop in an ancient, dilapidated building
in an unlikely street down town. He
examined the chain carefully and ap-
peared to become reflective over it. Then
his face lit up with a smile as he said:

"I remember this chain very well. I
made it 15 years ago."—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Passing of the Cayuse.

Fossil collections gathered in old lake
beds of eastern Oregon demonstrate that
the broad plains between the Rocky and
Cascade mountains were the original
habitat of the prehistoric horse, a fleet
little animal no larger than a fox which
in the long ago scammed over the
lonely land. After the lapse of ages the
modern horse is now to degenerate upon
the stamping ground of his ancestors.
The cayuse has become so valueless by
the invasion of the electric car and the
bicycle and the disappearance of the
stagecoach and the wagon train that
the halter has been taken from his neck
and he has been turned loose to struggle
with nature for his own subsistence.
Over this section many thousand head
of wild horses now roam as untram-
meled as in prehistoric days, and during
the past winter these perished in large
numbers.

It is a case of the survival of the fit-
test. The cayuse, like the red man, may
read his doom in the setting sun, but
the well bred horse can still look civi-
lization in the face and demand shelter
and oats in abundance. — Spokane
Spokesman-Review.

Two Definitions of Poetry.

An Alabama editor, being asked to
give a definition of "poetry," replied:

"Poetry is nothing more than words
thrown together with a jingle at the
end of each line like the music of a tin
can at the end of a dog's tail."

Not to be outdone by the above, a
Georgia editor adds this opinion:

"Poetry is the foolishest thing in the
world, but it has return stamps on one
end that help an editor to get his mail
off."—Atlanta Constitution.

Addition to a Well Known Proverb.

I remember to have been told by a
late brother officer, who was a well read
man, that this proverb was of Portu-
guese origin and that it ran, "Hell is
filled with good intentions and rooted
with lost opportunities."—Notes and
Queries

WANTED!

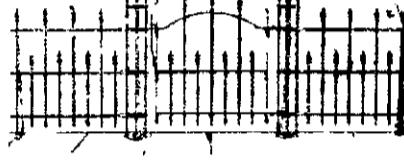
MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES

To try one of our 83 summer Oxfords, in Green, Black, Wine or Chocolate, we are selling at

\$1.77.

MICHAEL'S. WHAT IS HOME

Without a nice fence around it?



If you want any kind of

Iron Picket, Woven Wire or Tubular Lawn Fencing

Or Steel Post and Wire Farm Fencing,
Call on

W. ROCKEY,

Who Sells and Erects the Finest Fences.

N. E. Corner Public Square, Opp. Sontag's Cigar Store
Lima, O. P. O. Box 103.

Attention

Oil Men!

"HOW TO SAVE TIME ON DRILLING WELLS!"

You must know there is a big loss of power from your belts slipping. Well, we can stop that and so can you. If you will use GREEN SEAL BELT DRESSING on your belts.

Read what these drillers say:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 20, 1887.

Your Dressing is just the thing; it covers wear on machinery, and with it we can run a belt that would tear in two if we had to make it tight enough to hold without the Dressing. It is not a good thing for belt manufacturers, but it is a "DAISY" for the users of belts. Besides we have no slipping now.

Yours,

GILCHRIST & GOLDRICH.

We send it out on trial and guarantee it to do all we claim for it.

Write us for a can of it.

PHOENIX OIL CO.,

Quincy Block, Cleveland, Ohio

WANTED.

Reliable, energetic producing agent for the Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co. Liberal, permanent contracts. Address J. W. Iredell, Jr., General Manager, Cincinnati, O.

Attention, Elks.

Special meeting of Lima Lodge, B. P. O. E., to-night, to hear report of grand lodge representative, ballot on candidates, and initiation. Large attendance is expected.

By order of EXALTED RULER.

Old People

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and \$1.00 per bottle at H. F. Vorkamp's Drug Store, n. c. corner Main and North streets.

LUNG TROUBLE, Resulting From Whooping Cough Causes the Death of Mrs. Neely.

Mrs. Viola B. Neely, wife of Charles E. Neely, of 1229 west High street, died at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from lung trouble, which resulted from whooping cough.

Mrs. Neely was aged 29 years, 11 months and 7 days, her birth having occurred August 7, 1857. Her husband and two children survive her.

The funeral services will be conducted from the U. B. Church at Elida to-morrow morning, by Rev. Wilgus. The funeral will leave the residence at 9 o'clock, sun time.

MICHIGAN DIVISION.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

cars to Bloomington immediately, which indicates that the company has a large amount of coal at that point and is anxious to get it on the storage tracks on the various divisions.

THIS LOOKS LIKE PROSPERITY.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois for the first week of July were \$69,500, a decrease of \$11,209 as compared with those for the corresponding week of last year.

NOTES.

The C. H. & D. pay car arrived here at noon to-day.

Fireman Phillips, of the L. E. & W., is on the sick list.

The master mechanic of the L. E. & W. went east over the road this morning.

Conductor Gec. Bashore, of the L. E. & W., is on duty again, after a month's vacation.

Fireman John Fink, of the L. E. & W., has reported for duty again, after a long illness.

The Erie people are contemplating the laying of a double track between Galloway and Mansfield.

Conductor Darby and brakeman French, of the L. E. & W., have reported for duty again.

Engineer Wyatt, of the L. E. & W., has resumed charge of his engine after a brief absence.

Engines 18 and 40 of the L. E. & W. are ready for service again, after being overhauled in the shops.

Brakeman Kohli, of the L. E. & W., who had one of his hands injured several weeks ago, is at work again.

The D. & L. N. are building a sidewalk on Wayne street. They are sparing no gravel in making it a solid, substantial walk.

The "Devil's Flyer" is the name of a new train which the Chicago & Northwestern has put on. It runs from Chicago to Devil's Lake.

Engineers Nutting and Gould and fireman Harry Bell, of the L. E. & W., are in Detroit attending the races, in which the former's horse will appear.

Once more the poor laboring man has been deceived and his hopes that good times had come have been blasted. A few days ago the Republican organ of this city heralded the news that the tidal wave had struck the Pittsburgh shops, and that hereafter their men will work nine hours. But the following statement from the Fort Wayne Journal gives a different appearance to the situation.

The appropriation for locomotive repairs in the Ft. Wayne shops during the month of July was not as large as the men hoped it would be, and they were not surprised yesterday when informed that they would have to return to the five-hour work day. For a week they had been working nine hours a day.

Some time ago the one-year-old child of Mr. M. E. Lindsey, of Franklin Forks, Pa., had a very severe attack of colic. She suffered great pain. Mr. Lindsey gave her a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and in ten minutes her distress was gone. This is the best medicine in the world for children when troubled with colic or diarrhoea. It never fails to effect a prompt cure. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant for them to take. It should be kept in every home, especially during the summer months. For sale by McElveen, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

COURT HOUSE NEWS

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

George H. Irwin and wife to J. W. Van Dyke; part of outlet 80 in the city of Lima, \$225.

W. P. Bloom and wife to Geo. C. Settemire; lot 474 in E. W. Jackson's addition to Lima, \$400.

Geo. C. Settemire to Walter P. Bloom, 8 acres in German township, \$2,795.29.

PROBATE COURT.

Anna Forst has entered suit in the common pleas court to recover \$503 from Chas. S. King and Jacob Morrisius. She claims her husband lost this sum in a game of chance. Forst, up to within a few days ago, was the proprietor of a saloon in the Klaus block on north Main street.

Reuben White vs. Edward Gillespie; transcript.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Henry H. Harris and Anna D. Blaize.

Albert Howell and Leola Lu Williams.

TRANSFERS.

Sarah A. Patterson et al. to James

WE WANT YOUR MONEY!

And we want it so much that we are willing to give you far more than its equivalent in Dry Goods during our

MID-SUMMER CLEARING SALE.

The best evidence that we can give of our sincerity in the matter is the prices we quote below. They should prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that no other store in Lima offers inducements for your trade half so attractive. Every article mentioned is from our regular stock and is up to our usual high standard in style and quality.

The Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co.

Stores 233-235 North Main Street, Lima, Ohio.

Table Linens at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear at one-third off from regular prices.

Embroideries at big price reductions.

Lace Curtains at one-fourth off the usual selling price.

Colored Novelty Dress Goods—A absolute reduction of 25 per cent.

Silks at a big discount. Our entire stock of Silks placed at your disposal at a reduction of one-fourth off the usual selling price.

Shirt Waists at extraordinary price reductions.

Silk Waists—\$5.00 and \$6.00 Silk Waists reduced to \$3.98.

All Tailor-Made Skirts at 25 per cent discount.

All Tailor-Made Suits for Ladies at 25 per cent. reduction—one-third off.

Women's Crash Suits—all \$5.00 Suits reduced to \$3.65.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

Our usual 10 cent quality reduced to 5c.

All 12½ cent Lawns, Organies, &c., reduced to 7½ cents.

All 10 and 12½ cent Percales, one yard wide, reduced to 7 cents.

20 cent Wash Dress Goods reduced to 12½ cents.

THE METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.,

STORES 233-235 NORTH MAIN STREET, LIMA, OHIO.

H. Patterson, 20 acres in Amanda township, \$1,000.

N. L. Michael to Ed Sansbie, part of lot 1692, Jameson's second addition to Lima, \$450.

N. L. Michael to George W. Mowery, part of lot 1693 in Jameson's second addition to Lima, \$450.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Inquire at 705 S. Main St.

FOR RENT—Three nicely furnished rooms on first floor, suitable for young man or young woman. 133 west Wayne street. 4-16.

WANTED—Solicitors. No delinquent, no collecting. Position permanent, pay weekly. State age. GLEN BROTHERS, Rochester N. Y.

FOR RENT—My home, furnished, situated on west Marketstreet, responsible person with not over two children preferred. Must be able to pay good rent. Inquire of J. H. Orchard.

FOR SALE—Pug puppies; will sell cheap for cash. Call at 611 South West St. 233.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at once to Mrs. N. D. Keys 612 west Marketstreet.

MONEY TO LOAN!

AT 5 PER CENT. in sums of \$500 up, on FARM LANDS and CITY PROPERTY. Loans made for 12 months with privilege of paying off part at any interest day. LOANS MADE AT ONCE. Call on us when you want CHEAP MONEY.

LIMA MORTGAGE CO.,

Rooms 1 and 2 Metropolitan Bldg. Lima. D. C. HENDERSON, Attorney.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have a large sum of money to loan on

very low rates of INTEREST.

with the privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing CHEAP MONEY and on SHORT NOTICE will find it will be to their interest to call on

C. H. FOLSON,

Real Estate and Loan Broker.

Room No 2 and 3. Holmes Block dw 15-17

A LOCAL DISEASE
A CLIMATE AFFECTION.
Nothing but a local
remedy or change of
climate will cure it.
Get a well known
pharmaceutical rem-
edy.

Ely's Cream Balm

It is quickly absorbed.

Given relief at once.

Open and cleanse

the Nasal Passages.

Alleviate Inflammation.

Restore the Sense of Taste

and Smell.

No Mercury.

No Injurious drug.

Full size 50c.

Try direct or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St. New York

COLD IN HEAD

Heats and Protects

the Head.

Alleviates Inflammation.

Restores the Sense of Taste

and Smell.

No Mercury.

No Injurious drug.

Full size 50c.

Try direct or by mail.

A. G. LUIZ Proprietor

East Side Pub. Square. First-class Barber

Shop. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting

ONLY
10c
A
WEEK,

The...
Daily
Times-
Democrat.

The
Largest.

Newsiest
and
Leading
Paper

of
Lima.

**FARM FIELD
AND GARDEN**

A THREE FIELD ROTATION.

It increases the Annual Yields and secures
More Leisure Time.

Now, notwithstanding the difference of opinion that exists in regard to the best system of rotation where the staple crops are wheat and corn, the fact remains that the true test of any system is its continued success. By the adoption of the three field system, and not overstocking the farm, the annual bills for commercial fertilizers can be reduced to the minimum, provided only enough stock is kept to consume and convert into manure the crops raised, excepting the surplus of grain, pork, beef and wool sold off the farm. Thus writes a contributor to The American Agriculturist, authority for the following: Such a rotation must include red clover and intervals of rest from the constant productions of wheat and corn. Begin it by dividing the tillable land into three fields of equal size and proportion, and stock the tillable acreage about as follows: For each 100 acres of tillable land, 20 head of cattle, 80 sheep, 4 work horses and 25 hogs will be sufficient.

The proper rotation is begun by seeding field No. 1 with wheat, to be followed in the spring with a seeding of one bushel timothy and eight quarts red clover to every eight acres. The clover should not be pastured the first year of its growth, except for a sufficient time for the hogs to pick up the scattered grain after harvest. The second year field No. 1 may be pastured from and after June 1, but a sufficient quantity of that in which the most timothy appears should be reserved for hay.

Where one has a good barn and sheds extending back from each end, with eave troughs to conduct away the water that falls upon the roofs, a level barn-yard having raised sides so that no liquid manure can escape, and the straw stacked in the center, a large quantity of manure can be made each year by the 1st of August from the straw and refuse cornstalks, together with the droppings and urine of the animals kept in the basement of the barn and those in and about the yard.

Now, instead of breaking up the clover sward in August, when heat and drought prevail and the cost of the preparation of the land for a wheat crop is doubled, adopt the following method: Begin in August by applying ten four horse loads of manure to the acre of the field where most needed, making of each load six or eight piles 12 feet apart each way. Let this remain in piles until the following spring, then spread it and plow the land to a depth of eight inches, and plant very early to corn. In the fall cut the corn nearly knee high, and shock it in rows, which should be as far apart as practicable. Harrow down the high stubble with a heavy, sharp-toothed harrow, which, preceding the wheat drill, puts the soil in the best possible condition for the quick and vigorous growth of the wheat plants.

By this system of seeding the cornfield with wheat, labor is not only completely economized, but the high stalks, when harrowed down, act as a mulch to the wheat plants and measurably prevent washing on high points and knolls, which would otherwise wash badly during the winter if the field were allowed to remain in the condition that it ordinarily is. The following spring sow again to clover and timothy. By this plan one plowing serves for three crops—one of corn, one of wheat and one of clover and timothy.

Hog Cholera.

After a third of a century of hog cholera we are still groping in the dark for a cure or a way to stamp it out. Breeding, feeding and sanitation all fail to bring immunity. The scrub, razor back and thoroughbred are all hogs, upon a common level, whenever or wherever hog cholera makes a call.

Isolation is the best preventive. Quarantine to keep it from spreading. No one having the care of an infected herd should be allowed to leave the premises to go to any gathering, town or neighbor's, without an entire change of clothes. The law should be changed to turning the dead ones as soon as they die as well as all bedding used in a sick herd not less than once every week, with a thorough cleaning up after the disease has done. If these things were done and thoroughly done, and the safeguards provided against its introduction through transportation from place to place—making it a crime for any man to sell hogs for market after the disease was introduced into his herd—if we did not stamp it out we would, in my judgment, avoid any such widespread disaster as our state has just felt from hog cholera.—Cor. Iowa Home-steam.

Experiment With Nitrogen.

The editor of The Rural New Yorker is experimenting with the new bottled bacteria of leguminous plants. He secured a bottle of the special bacteria of red clover, and the plan is to work a poor, sandy field well and add a good dressing of basic slag and kainit. The clover seed will then be soaked in a solution of the nitrogen and sown in the usual manner. The theory is that these bacteria will at once begin their work on the clover plants and enable them to absorb nitrogen from the air. If this is what really happens, such seed ought to produce a good crop without any nitrogenous fertilizer. It is an interesting experiment, and will be watched with interest.

Irrigation For Cabbage.

At the Wisconsin station last season irrigation appeared to increase the number of plants heading by 12 per cent in the cabbage and 14 per cent in the cauliflower, and to increase the average weight of heads 50 per cent in the cabbage and 66 per cent in the cauliflower.

HARVESTING GRAIN.

ECONOMIC HINTS.—Threshing from the Shock—Marketing Grain.

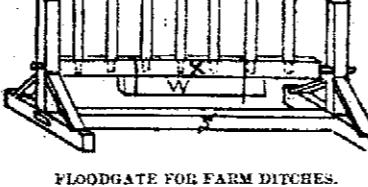
Get the best binder. If binder or reaper suited to your needs, provided a new machine is necessary. A binder in many cases is the best, but a binder in quite a large scope of the farther western wheat belt is absolutely essential, the straw in some years being too short to bind, though the quality and quantity of the grain be the very highest. There are small farms here and there, and especially for ours, for which the reaper is best adapted, and the small farmer who owns a good reaper need be in no haste to throw it aside, for he can cut and bind his small field without hiring of help or paying out money for twine. In the further interests of economy J. M. Rice, Oklahoma, in a letter to The Orange Judd Farmer, says:

I do not advise that the binder, with its wide tire, bull wheel and two to six horses, be driven over the grain, even if but once around the field, and not driven through it to divide into lands. It is certainly not the right way to do to raise a 6 to 12 inch strip just to tramp it down. A way to avoid this each one can arrange in some way, according to his peculiar surroundings. In my old Iowa farm, where the grasses did so well, I had a strip sown to grass all around my field wide enough for the passage or turning of all machinery. The grass would straighten after tramping, so there was no waste whether this strip was cut before or after the grain harvest. In this section very few of our grainfields are fenced, so if the plowing has been rightly done the horses and drive wheel are clear outside of the grain.

While there are advantages in threshing from the shock I would not risk advising my brother farmers to leave the shocks stand in the field until it would be possible to get threshing done. If there was a threshing machine for every dozen farms, it might be safe, but it certainly would not be profitable to machine owners. A 15 minute rain, with cloudy days following, would completely stop the threshing for days, while if in the stack, by the use of covers generally at hand, an hour need not be lost.

As to marketing grain direct from the machine, that may or may not be good advice. It certainly is not good advice to say "always market from the machine." To thresh at once from the shock and at once put the grain on the market would put the great wheat crop of this country into the hands of buyers inside of three months and the great bulk of it in less than two months. I do not think any rule can be given on this point. The reading, intelligent farmer wants to study the crop situation and sell or hold, as best judgment indicates.

Floodgate For Ditch.
Farm, Field and Fireside originally installed the floodgate for farm ditches sent in by a Wyandotte county (O.)



FLOODGATE FOR FARM DITCHES.

farmer, and here presented. Following are directions for making it:

Take a piece of timber (X) 4 by 4 inches. Make mortises through the 4 by 4 an inch wide and as long as the width of the slats you wish to use. Have your slats about three feet long. Put weight (W) enough below the beam to keep the slats perpendicular. Make frame of two posts and sill with cross sill, having the posts well braced. Bore holes in posts to receive the rounded ends of the flood gate beam.

When completed, sink the sill (S) into the ground across the ditch on a level with the bottom of the ditch.

Valuable Alfalfa.

Here is what is told in The Orange Judd Farmer about alfalfa:

Alfalfa makes the finest of pasture for all kinds of stock. Hogs will live and grow on the green plant and will eat the hay like cattle. They will live on the hay alone, but will not do well unless they have some other supplementary feed. The pasture is excellent for the production of milk. The hay is fully equal to other clovers in every respect and is far better than timothy or wild hay. The first crop is rather the best for horses, but later cuttings are better for cattle or hogs. One advantage over the other clovers and some grasses is that it is a perennial and does not have to be resown. It does not exhaust the soil like timothy, but on the contrary adds to its fertility. It is a valuable fertilizer if plowed under when six or eight inches high. It is one of the most valuable crops that can be raised in the western country and will soon be very extensively grown.

Improved Grain Shock.

According to a writer in The Farm Journal nine bundles of grain make a better "shock" than the old fashioned dozen. Get up four in a cross, then four more, one in each of the spaces between two of the first four, and cap with the ninth, well broken, and the tops toward the prevailing wind. If well set, that is, each sheaf standing on its own bottom and thoroughly closed in at the top, such a shock will stand a stiff wind-storm and a three days' rain without harm.

Carry For Hog Cholera.

Dr. Salmon of the government bureau of animal industry is credited with recommending the following as a cure for hog cholera: Wood charcoal, 1 part; sulphur, 1 part; salt, 2 parts; bicarbonate of sodium, 2 parts; sodium hypophosphate, 2 parts; sodium sulphate, 1 part; antimony sulphide, 1 part—10 parts in all. Pulverize and mix thoroughly. Dose, 1 tablespoonful for each 200 pounds of hog once a day.

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